Math 1552

Section 8.4:
Trigonometric Substitution (cont.)

Math 1552 lecture slides adapted from the course materials
By Klara Grodzinsky (GA Tech, *School of Mathematics*, Summer 2021)

Review: Trigonometric Substitutions

We use a trig substitution when no other integration method will work, and when the integral contains one of these terms:

$$a^2 - x^2$$

$$x^2 - a^2$$

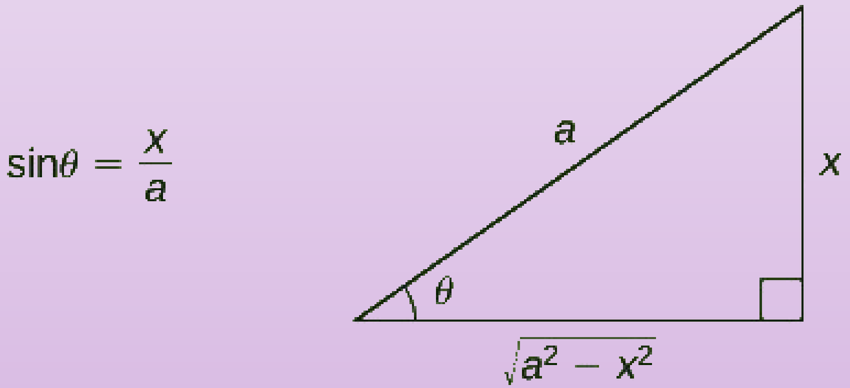
$$a^2 + x^2$$

Review of Form 1:

When the integral contains a term of the form $a^2 - x^2$,

use the substitution:

$$x = a\sin\theta$$

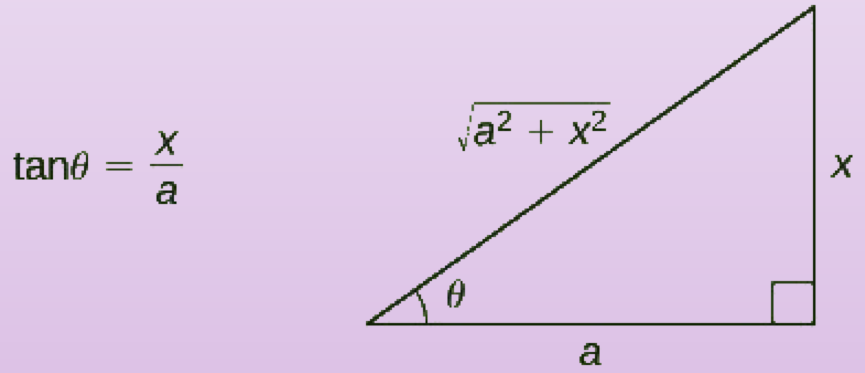


Credits for figure: https://math.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Calculus

Review of Form 2:

When the integral contains a term of the form $a^2 + x^2$,

use the substitution: $x = a\tan\theta$



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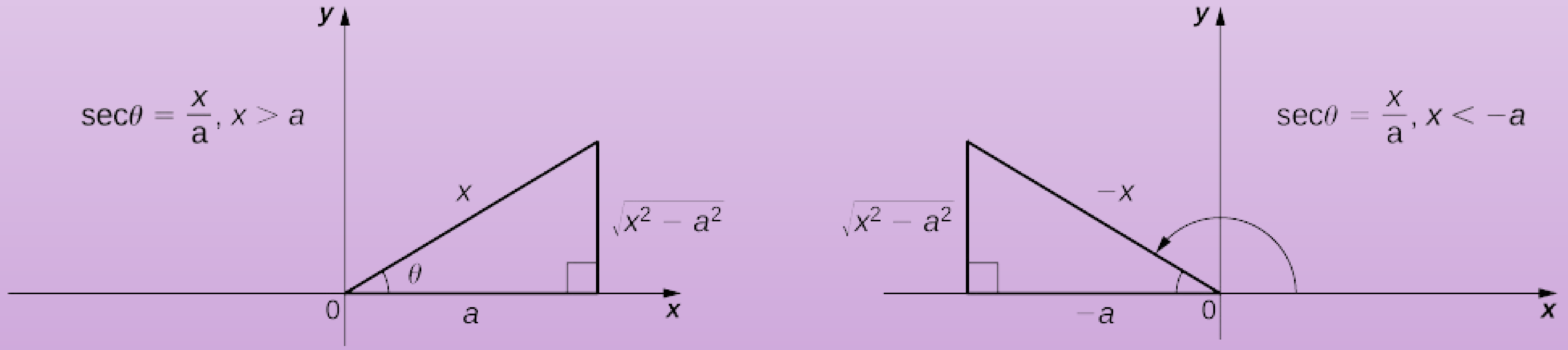
Review of Form 3:

When the integral contains a term of the form $x^2 - a^2$,

use the substitution:

$$x = a\sec\theta$$



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Example 1:

Evaluate the integral: $$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 7}} dx$$

Example 2: Evaluate the integral: $\int e^{4x}\sqrt{1+4e^{2x}}\,dx$

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Section 8.5:
The Method of Partial Fractions

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When to Use Partial Fractions:

Use the method of partial fractions to evaluate the integral of a *rational function* when:

- The degree of the numerator is *less than* that of the denominator.
- The denominator can be *completely factored* into linear and/or irreducible quadratic terms – *NO complex numbers in this class!*

Partial Fractions Procedure:

1. If the leading coefficient of the denominator is not a “1”, factor it out.

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2. If the degree of the numerator is greater than that of the denominator, carry out long division first.

Quick refresher on polynomial long division

Question: What do you when asked to evaluate this integral? $\int \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 4}{x - 3} dx$

Short answer: Observe that $x^3 - 2x^2 - 4 = (x - 3)(x^2 + x + 3) + \mathbf{5}$ (How?)

(This standard method works for denominator polynomials of degree larger than one.)

Partial Fractions Procedure:

1. If the leading coefficient of the denominator is not a “1”, factor it out.
2. If the degree of the numerator is greater than that of the denominator, carry out long division first.
3. Factor the denominator completely into linear and/or irreducible quadratic terms.

Partial Fractions Procedure:

4. For each linear term of the form $(x-a)^k$, you will have k partial fractions of the form:

$$\frac{A_1}{x-a}+\frac{A_2}{(x-a)^2}+\frac{A_3}{(x-a)^3}+\ldots+\frac{A_k}{(x-a)^k}$$

(Note: if k=1, there is only one fraction to handle, etc.)

Partial Fractions Procedure:

5. For each irreducible quadratic term of the form $(x^2+bx+c)^m$, you will have m partial fractions of the form:

$$\frac{A_1x+B_1}{x^2+bx+c}+\frac{A_2x+B_2}{\left(x^2+bx+c\right)^2}+\frac{A_3x+B_3}{\left(x^2+bx+c\right)^3}+\ldots+\frac{A_mx+B_m}{\left(x^2+bx+c\right)^m}$$

(Note: if m=1, there is only one fraction, etc.)

Partial Fractions Procedure:

6. Solve for all the constants A_i and B_i. To solve:
   - Multiply everything by the common denominator.
   - Combine all like terms, then solve equations for all the A_i and B_i terms; OR plug in values to find equations for A_i and B_i terms.
7. Integrate using all the integration methods we have learned.

Example 1: Evaluate the integral: $\int \frac{x^3+4x^2}{2x^2+8x-10}\,dx$

Example 2:

Evaluate the integral: $\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x(x^2+1)^2}\,dx$

Example 3:

Evaluate the integral: $\int \frac{2x-1}{x^2(x-2)^2}\,dx$

Example 4: Evaluate the definite integral:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\vartheta}{\cos^2\vartheta + \cos\vartheta - 2}\, d\vartheta$$

Challenge Problem I:

Evaluate the following integral (sketch key steps): $$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

Hint: Use the substitution $u^6 = x, 6u^5 du = dx$

Challenge Problem II:

Evaluate the following integral (sketch key steps):

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4}$$

Hint: Write $x^4+1=(x^2+1)^2-2x^2$, then factorize the quadratic and apply partial fractions.

Review Question: Which of the following integrals would you evaluate using partial fractions? Why?

$$(A)\ \int \frac{x}{4-x^2}\,dx$$

$$(B)\ \int \frac{x^2-2}{x^2(x-3)^2}\,dx$$

$$(C)\ \int \frac{x}{1+x^4}\,dx$$

$$(D)\ \int \frac{x+1}{x^3+6x^2+9x}\,dx$$

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Section 4.5: L'Hopital's Rule

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Today’s Learning Goals

- Understand which forms are indeterminate
- Apply L’Hopital’s Rule to evaluate limits
- Rewrite limits in forms appropriate to applying L’Hopital’s Rule

Indeterminate Forms

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$1^{\infty}, 0^{0}, \infty^{0}$$

$$0 \cdot \infty, \infty - \infty$$

Which of the following limits does NOT contain an indeterminate form? Why?

A. $\lim_{x \to \infty} (x+1)^{3x}$

B. $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{6x}$

C. $\lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 e^{-x}$

D. $\lim_{x \to 0^+} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

L'Hopital's Rule

Let *f* and *g* be two functions. Then IF:

a) *f* and *g* are differentiable,

b) $\dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ has the indeterminate form of $\dfrac{0}{0}$ $\dfrac{\infty}{\infty}$ OR

c) $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \dfrac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$

THEN: $\lim\limits_{x \to c} \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim\limits_{x \to c} \dfrac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$

Example 1.1:

Use L'Hopital's rule to evaluate the following limit.

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{e^x + x^2}{e^x + x}$$

Example 1.2:

Use L'Hopital's rule to evaluate the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} [\sin(x) \cdot \ln(x)]$$

Evaluate the limit: $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{4^x - 1}$

A. 0

B. 1

C. ln(3/4)

D. (ln3)/(ln4)

Example 2.1:

Use L'Hopital's rule and logarithms to evaluate the following limit.

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{\ln(5x)}}$$

Logarithm rule:

$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a} e^{\ln(f(x))} = \exp\left(\lim_{x\to a} \ln(f(x))\right)$$

Example 2.2:

Use L'Hopital's rule and logarithms to evaluate the following limit.

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{a}{x}\right)^x$$

Logarithm rule:

$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a} e^{\ln(f(x))} = \exp\left(\lim_{x\to a}\ln(f(x))\right)$$

Evaluate the limit: $\lim_{x\to 0^+}(1+2x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

A. e^2

B. $e^{1/2}$

C. 1

D. Infinity

Compendia of Common Limits (memorize)

1) If $x > 0$, then $\lim_{n \to \infty} x^{1/n} = 1$.

2) If $|x| < 1$, then $\lim_{n \to \infty} x^n = 0$.

3) If $\alpha > 0$, then $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 0$.

4) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 0$

5) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{n} = 0$

6) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = e^x$

7) $\lim_{n \to \infty} n^{1/n} = 1$

<u>Extra Problem I</u>: Evaluate the following limit:

$$\lim_{w \to -6} \frac{\sin(2\pi w)}{w^2 - 36}$$

Extra Problem II: Evaluate the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x}$$

<u>Extra Problem III</u>: Evaluate the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{+}} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \tan(\pi x)$$

<u>Bonus Practice Problems</u>: Evaluate each of the following limits:

(In class: practice verifying that we get an indeterminate form in each case)

- $$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2-2}{2x^2-3x+1}$$
- $$\lim_{t\to+\infty} \left[t \cdot \ln\left(1+\frac{8}{t}\right)\right]$$
- $$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{3^x-4^x}{x^2-2x}$$
- $$\lim_{x\to+\infty} \left[\sqrt{x^2+2}-\sqrt{x+2}\right]$$
- $$\lim_{x\to 0} x^{3x}$$

Hint: Multiply through by $1=\frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}}$, and then take limits

Hint: Multiply through by the *conjugate* $1=\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2}+\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x^2+2}+\sqrt{x+2}}$, to simplify the numerator first

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Section 8.8: Improper Integrals

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Today’s Learning Goals

- Be able to identify when an integral is improper
- Rewrite an improper integral as a limit
- Understand the meaning of convergence and divergence as relating to integration
- Evaluate improper integrals

Improper integrals

A definite integral is improper if:

- The function has a vertical asymptote at $x=a$, $x=b$, or at some point c in the interval (a,b).
- One or both of the limits of integration are infinite (positive or negative infinity).

Which of the following integral(s) is (are) improper? Why / which case?

1) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan(2x)\,dx$

2) $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x-3}{x^2-2x-3}\,dx$

3) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x)\,dx$

4) $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{x-2}{x^2-6x+8}\,dx$

Convergence of an Integral

- If an improper integral evaluates to a **finite number**, we say it ***converges***.

- If the integral evaluates to $\pm\infty$ or to, $\infty - \infty$, we say the integral ***diverges***.

Case 1: At Least One Infinite Limit

Redefine the integral into one of the following.

$$(i)\ \int_a^{\infty} f(x)\,dx = \lim_{b\to\infty}\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

$$(ii)\ \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)\,dx = \lim_{a\to-\infty}\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

$$(iii)\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\,dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} f(x)\,dx + \int_0^{\infty} f(x)\,dx$$

and now use parts (i) and (ii).

<u>Example 1.1:</u> Evaluate the integral: $$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

Example 1.2: Evaluate the integral: $$\int_0^\infty x^3 e^{-x^2}\,dx$$

Case 2: f(c)→∞ Between *a* and *b*

- Case 2 occurs when f has a vertical asymptote on the interval [*a*,*b*].
- Redefine the integral into one of the following.

$$(i)\ \text{If } f(a) \text{ DNE, then: } \int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \lim_{c \to a^+} \int_c^b f(x)\,dx$$

$$(ii)\ \text{If } f(b) \text{ DNE, then: } \int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \lim_{c \to b^-} \int_a^c f(x)\,dx$$

$$(iii)\ \text{If } f(c) \text{ DNE, where } a < c < b \text{, then: }$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^c f(x)\,dx + \int_c^b f(x)\,dx$$

$$\text{and now use parts } (i) \text{ and } (ii).$$

Example 2.1:

Evaluate the integral:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \tan(x)dx$$

Example 2.2:

Evaluate the integral:

$$\int_{-1}^{32} \frac{dx}{x^5}$$

Example 3:

Find the area of the region bounded by

$$y = e^{-x}, \text{ the } x\text{-axis, and } x \geq 0$$

Bonus Problems on Improper Integrals

Evaluate each of the next integrals (*if time permits*).

- $$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x)}{\sqrt{x}}dx$$
- $$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2x}}}{x^2}dx$$
- $$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^x}{e^{2x}+3}dx$$
  - $$\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln(x)}} \text{ (converges)}$$
  - $$\int_e^\infty \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln(x)}} \text{ (diverges)}$$